

# Application of artificial neural networks to the development of improved multi-sensor retrievals of near-surface air temperature and humidity over ocean

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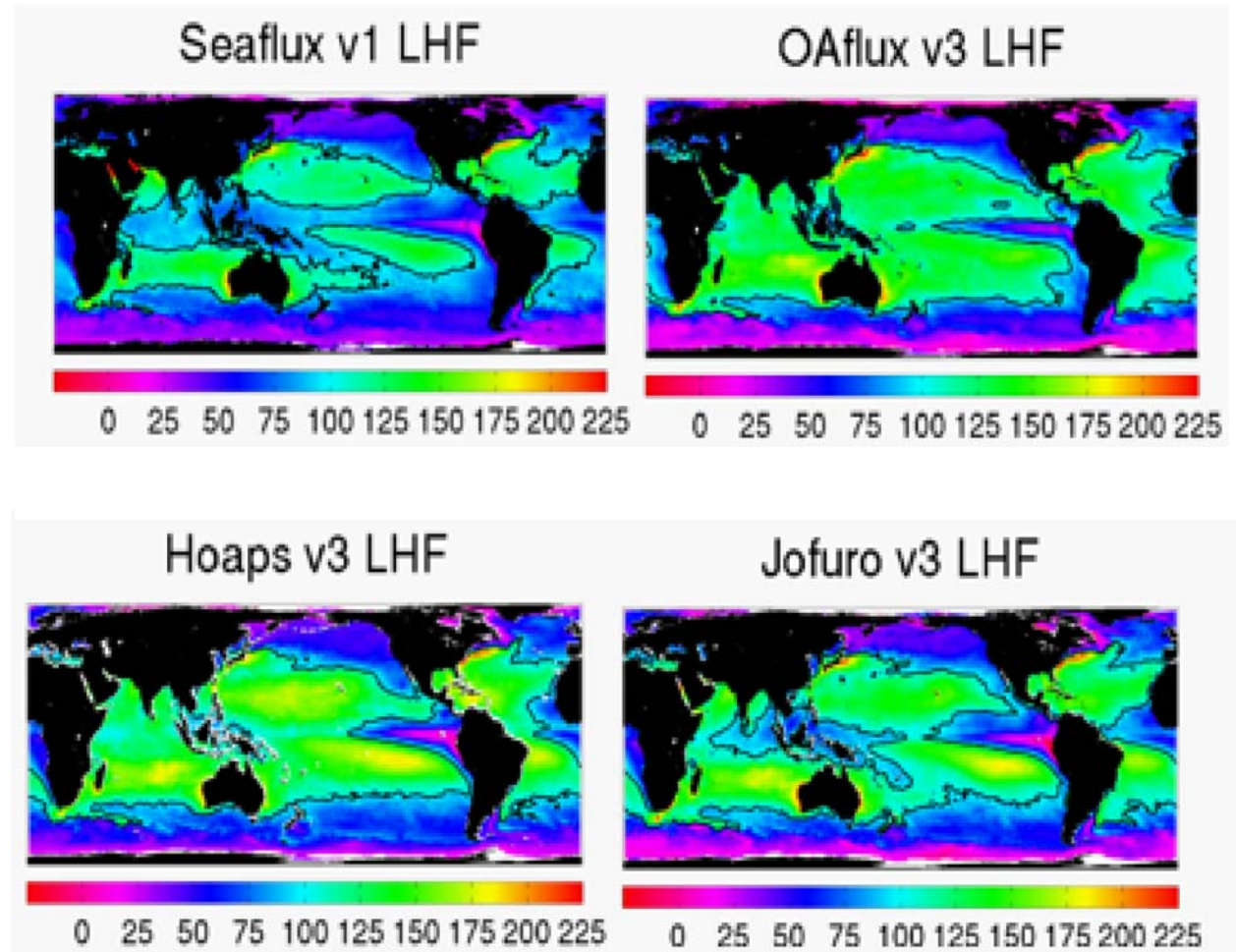
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# Outline

- Background
- Approach
- Results
- Conclusions and Future Work

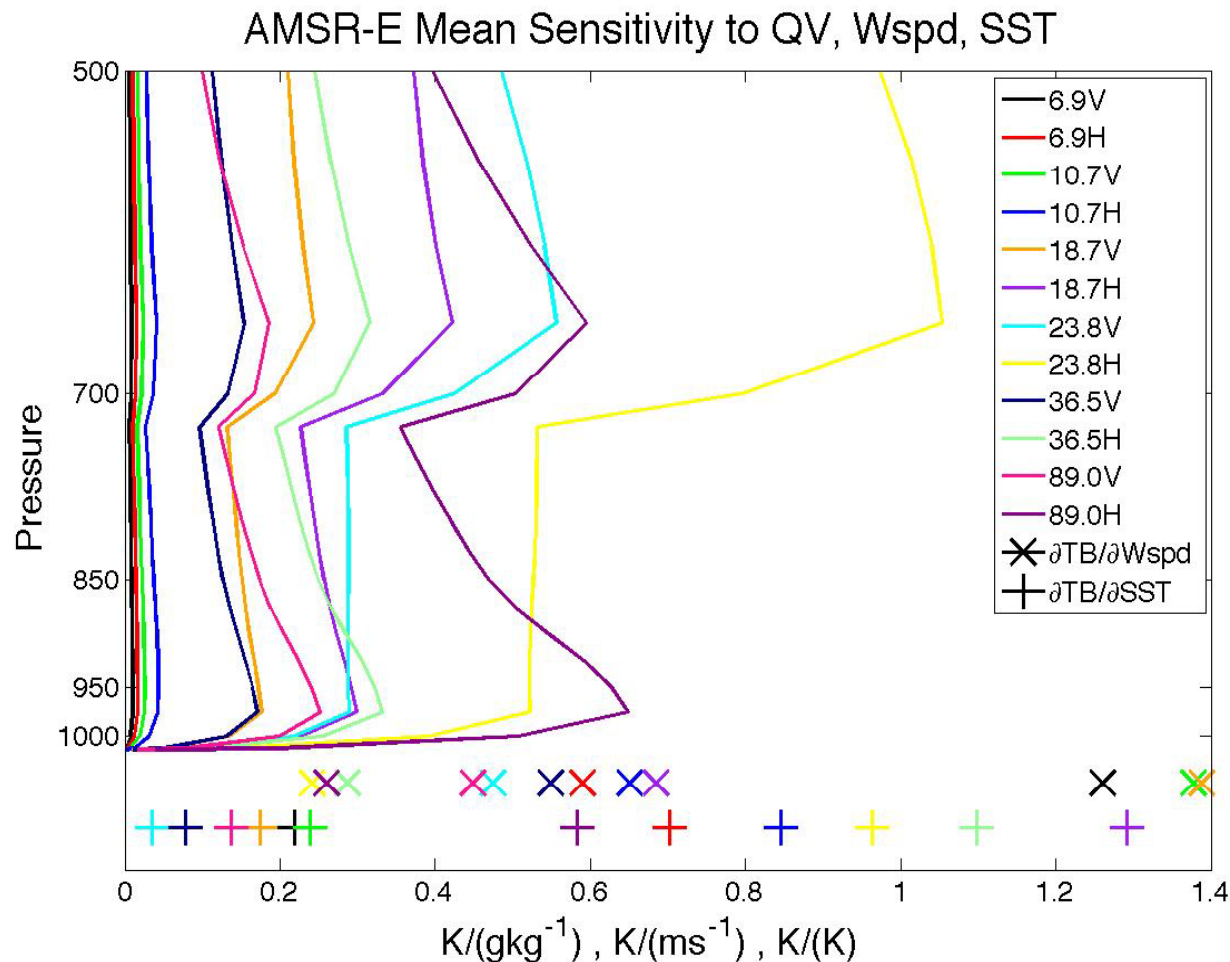
# Motivation for Retrieving Surface Parameters

- Estimating the surface heat fluxes from satellite requires:
  - Sea surface temp (SST)
  - Specific humidity (Qa)
  - Air temperature (Ta)
  - Wind speed (Wspd)
- Current estimates show systematic differences of  $25\text{-}50\text{Wm}^{-2}$
- Qa & Ta differences are a major driver of the differences between these products.



***Large-scale patterns are similar but amplitudes can be very different.***

# Retrievals of near-surface parameters from microwave brightness temperatures



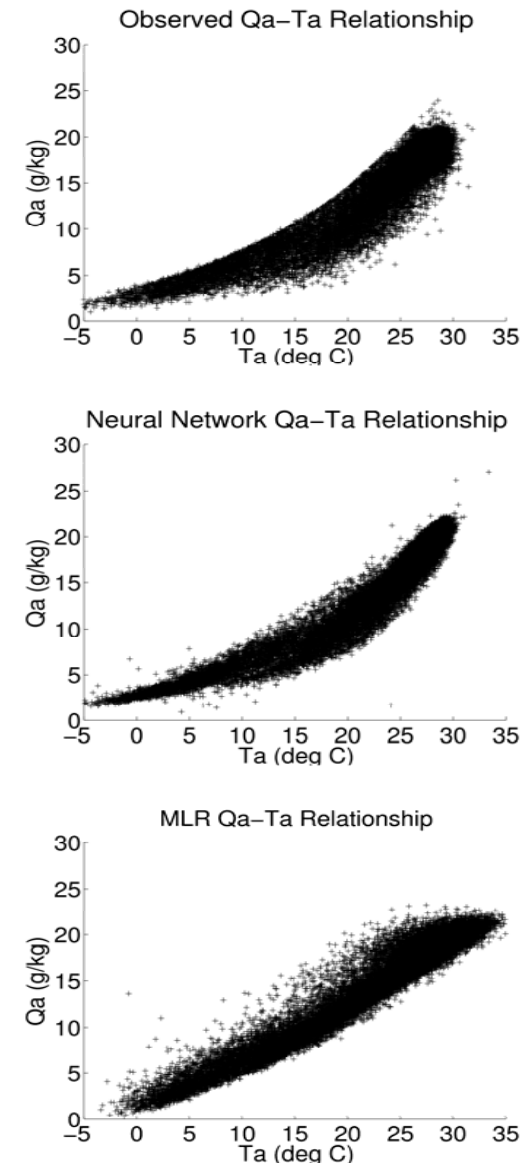
- Observations at microwave frequencies show dependencies on:
  - Water Vapor (QV)
  - Surface wind speed
  - Sea Surface Temperature
- This sensitivity is state dependent
  - Presence of clouds
- Sensitivity to surface layer (i.e. within 10m) is low

***Based on simulations from CRTM Forward and Jacobian model.***

# Sources of information in successful retrievals of near-surface temperature and humidity

- There is a strong connection between the near surface air-temperature and humidity.
  - Clausius-Clapeyron
- The sea surface temperature and air temperature are typically strongly correlated
  - Narrow distribution of (SST-TA)
- Studies have shown total columnar water vapor (precipitable water) and surface air temperature to be highly correlated (Liu, 1988).
- Nonlinearity arises:
  - Dependence on atmospheric state
  - Dependence on surface conditions
  - Inherent relationships between moisture and temperature.

From Roberts et al. (2010)



# Inverse retrieval approach

$$TB = F(X)$$

$$X = F^{-1}(TB)$$

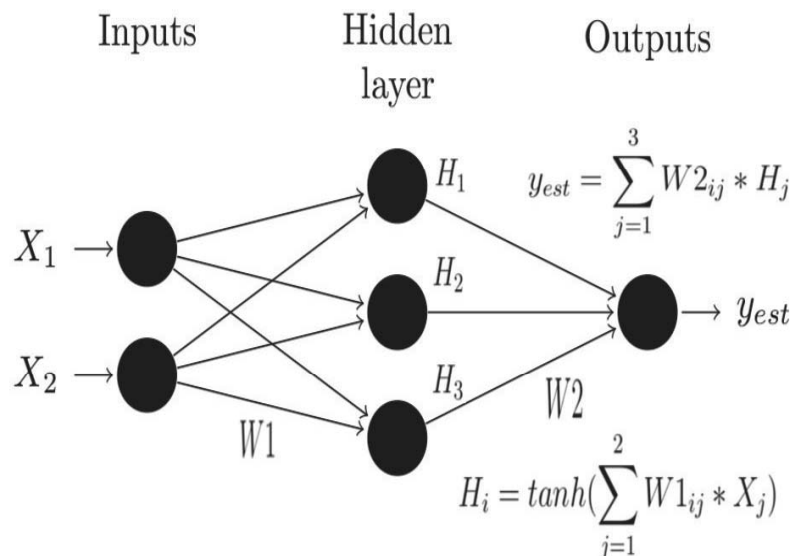
GOAL: FIND  $F^{-1}()$

LINEAR

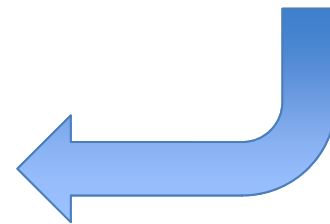


NON-LINEAR

- Stepwise linear regression (Jackson et al., 2006)

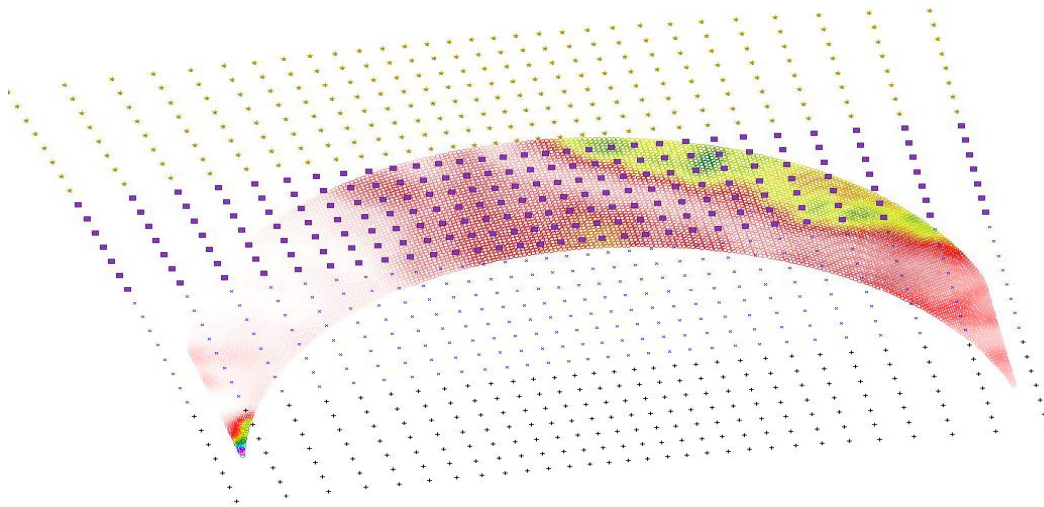


- Neural Network (Jones et al., 1999)
- Genetic Algorithms (Singh et al., 2006)
- Neural Network with first guess (Roberts et al., 2010)



# Data Fusion: Merging AMSR-E and AMSU-A

Example AMSUA,AMSRE Geometry; Contour=AMSRE



***AMSR-E and AMSU-A sensors on AQUA have co-located footprints with minimal time between samples.***

- Co-located measurements between AMSR-E and AMSU-A are available from mid-2002.

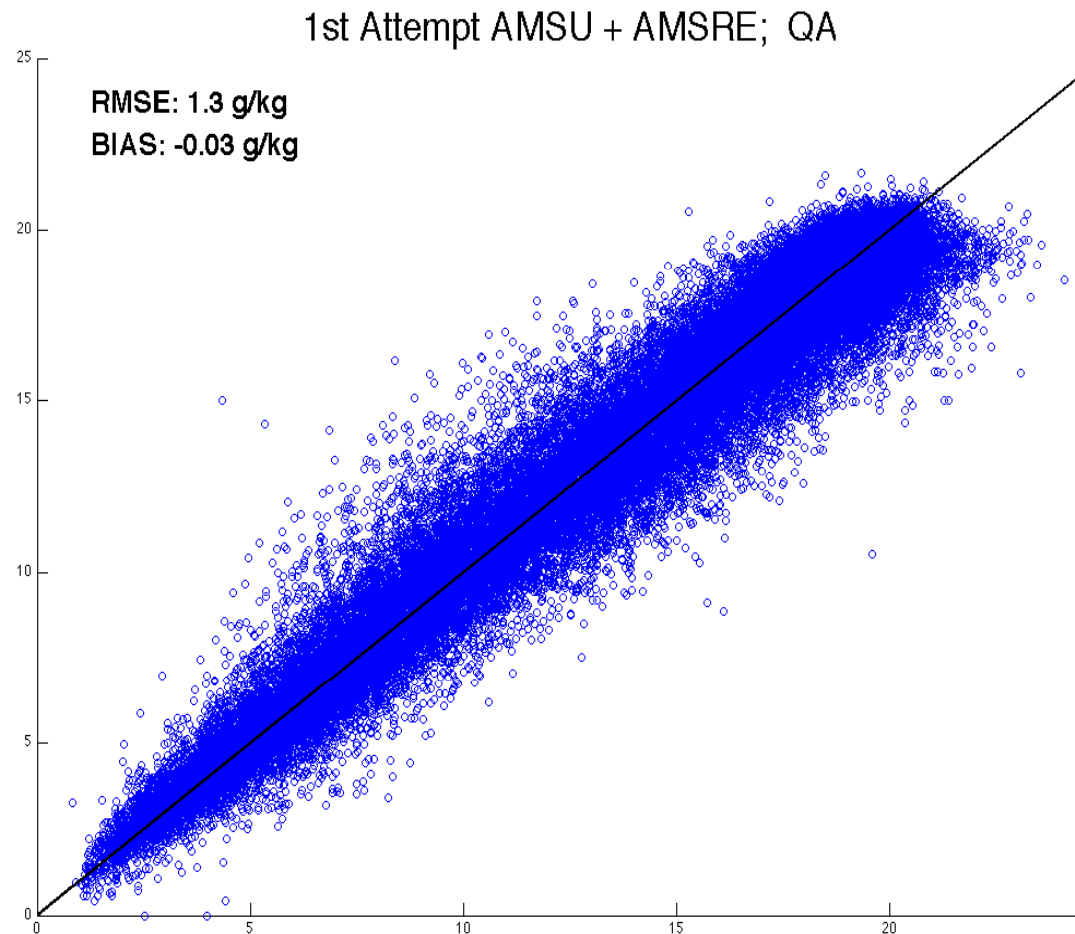
## Training dataset

- Direct *in situ* measurements are co-located with satellite-observations.
- CRTM-based simulations can be used to supplement the *in situ* dataset.

# Improved Surface Humidity Retrieval

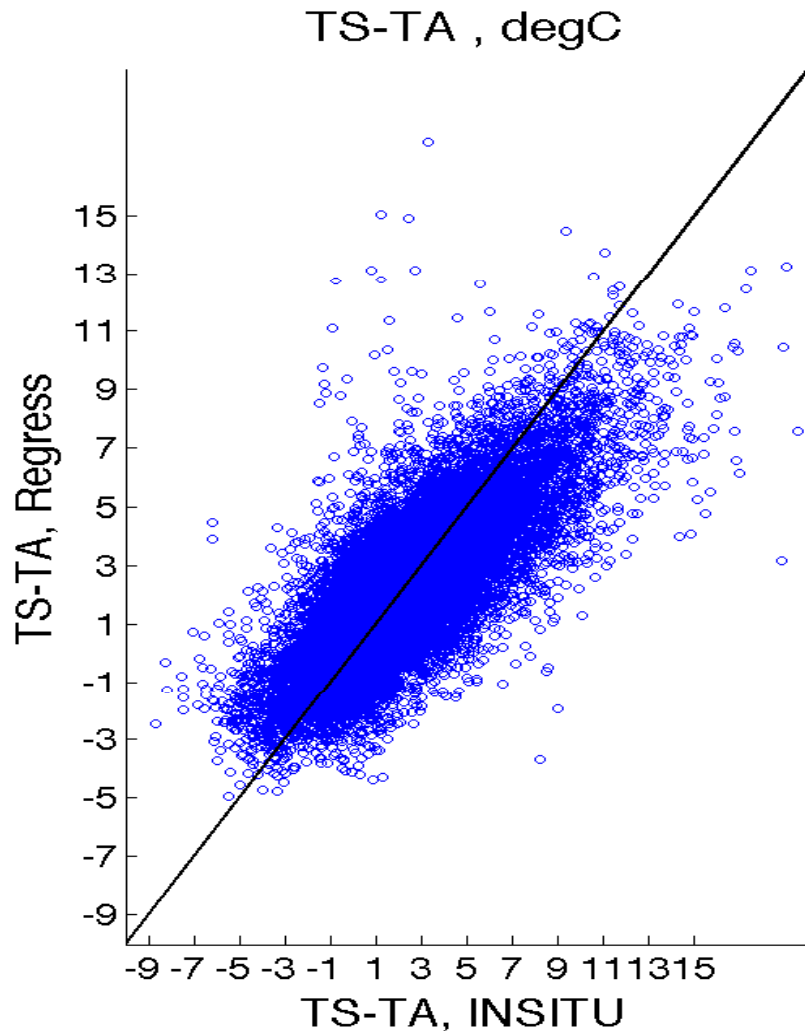
## AQUA Advantage

- AMSU-A contains channels sensitive to lower troposphere temperature
- AMSR-E contains channels sensitive to PW, CLW, and SST
- Results in improved surface humidity retrievals.





# Improved Surface Temperature Retrieval



- Overall improvements are found for near-surface temperature
- The near-surface stability is also better represented.
- Improved by taking information directly related to the surface temperature and temperatures in the lower troposphere.

# Conclusions

- A statistical retrieval methodology for surface parameters is improved using a nonlinear approach
  - Due to nonlinear nature of the problem
- Retrieval of the near-surface parameters is improved through use of multiple sensors
  - Additional information is available for inversion
- It is important to include a synthetic component of the training dataset; choices arises regarding sampling
- Future work : add *a priori* information to help regularize the network (i.e. a Bayesian approach).

# References

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